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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      KENNETH KING, et al.,
                     Plaintiffs,
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                                               14 CV 7694 (JFK) (JLC)
                 v.
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      ANDREW WANG, et al.,
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                     Defendants.
8
                                                New York, N.Y.
9
                                                March 25, 2019
                                                2:30 p.m.
10
      Before:
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                             HON. JAMES L. COTT,
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                                                Magistrate Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
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      SAM P. ISRAEL, P.C.
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          Attorneys for Plaintiffs
      BY: SAM P. ISRAEL
16
           TIMOTHY SAVITSKY
17
      KASOWITZ BENSON TORRES
          Attorneys for Defendants
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      BY: KIM CONROY
           THOMAS B. KELLY
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(Case called)

THE COURT: Good afternoon to both of you.

I think we're here today to make the best of a very bad situation. This case is spiraling out of control in ways that are almost unmanageable for the Court.

As a threshold matter, let me note that I asked for the parties to submit their letters in advance of this conference by close of business on March 21st. And close of business means 5 or 6 p.m., that's when close of business is in the court, that doesn't mean when we go home. The letter from the defendants came in at 11:58 p.m. and the letter from plaintiffs came in at 12:21 a.m.

I asked for the close of business on Thursday because I was out on Friday. This made it much more difficult for me to prepare for today's conference. It is frustrating to the Court when parties just willy-nilly ignore orders of the Court, so I would appreciate it when I say something is due on a date and time, that the parties comply with that. It doesn't make things easier. And now that you have written letters that make me feel that I am here herding cats, and there is an incredible mess that needs to be cleaned up, not withstanding the deadline of last Friday that Judge Keenan set.

Your clients are old, this case is old. We are holding your feet to the fire because this case has to move. We're not going to keep extending deadlines here, folks, we

have to get this case concluded. You all are playing games. You all are not conducting email searches. You all are saying you already have it, you don't have it, it's too broad, it's not broad. You're not cooperating with each other. You need me to baby-sit you. We have conferences in this case in a way that takes a disproportionate amount of the Court's bandwidth. It's really unreasonable to send the letters you have sent to the Court and basically say here, Judge, figure this out. It's very, very exasperating.

I frankly don't know how to begin this conference today, I really don't, but I will start with the defendants because your letter come in at 11:58 p.m., so your letter was 23 minutes ahead of the plaintiffs. So we get to start with your letter and your request, which I count over the course of your six-page letters there are five sets of what I will call requests. That's where I guess we have to start. And then we'll take them one at a time and I will hear the plaintiffs' response, then once we have concluded that I will hear from the plaintiffs if they have anything that they wish to have the Court act on.

I'm here to make rulings, that's what I'm here to do.

I'm not here to just have discussions about things. The

parties I'm sure are equally frustrated with each other, and
that's great. That's typical of this case since I have been

with this case. That's reflective of what the letters here

request.

The first request that I see that is a concrete request is on the bottom of page 2 where it says that the Wang parties request that the King parties be ordered to confirm that in fact they are not in possession of any document productions from the surrogate's court proceedings, and then do bear the cost of reproduction.

That goes back to whole discussion we had, I think it was in January, of the plaintiffs had this whole room full of documents, the defendants said we'll get a vendor, we'll chronicle it all and put it all together. And then they were, I think it's fair to say, hoodwinked into thinking that there were things in there that were actually going to be of value to them rather than things that were substantively going to provide information to them.

I gather, Ms. Conroy, that's essentially the complaints you have here.

MS. CONROY: Yes, your Honor. And may I state for the record I apologize for our delay in the letter. I didn't realize that close of business -- I think we just mistook it for the 12 p.m. deadline. That's not an excuse, but it will not happen again upon any further instruction, your Honor.

But yes, that is our request. You are correct in the recitation of the facts. You recall there was a back and forth about prior production in the surrogate's court about burden.

Plaintiffs argued it was burdensome, that they had work product intermixed, and we offered then to send a vendor to pay for it. Your Honor told them that you have to get your work product out, give them the production; got the vendor, the vendor picked up the boxes, except the boxes consisted largely of briefs, exhibits to various motions, depositions and trial exhibits, and the appellate record from the lower case, didn't have production. So yes, your Honor, we do feel that we were hoodwinked and our client unnecessarily charged.

THE COURT: So Mr. Israel or Mr. Savitsky who wishes to be heard?

MR. ISRAEL: Initially, your Honor, I want to note this letter may have struck you — the letter from the defendants may have struck you as creating all kinds of issues about us, about the plaintiff, but I'm here to tell you that these are just false assertions in this letter.

I can go through them systematically.

THE COURT: I don't want you to go through --

MR. ISRAEL: I will answer the question.

THE COURT: Just a minute. Let's be clear. We're not spending until 5 o'clock here today. We're going to be very laser beam focused. Here's the question, Mr. Israel: There was this room that you had. The production wasn't what was represented. You're saying that's false. Okay. What was produced to them that the vendor Bates stamped in the light

that they didn't already have, like appellate records and other public filing? What substantive documents were produced that they didn't otherwise have or have easy access to?

MR. ISRAEL: We made available our entire surrogate's files that we have, which is what they asked for. Nothing was withheld. We made it all available, and there is no mystery to it. We just made this available for them to copy.

Now they may say well, they consist of filings and so on and so forth, but that's what they said they wanted and that's in fact what they're pleading.

THE COURT: That's not true. That's not what they said they wanted. Why would they ask you for a copy of your brief in surrogate's court? They either have that from prior counsel or could easily get it. They want documents that respond to their document request. That's what they want. That's what they expected. They tell me they didn't get it. You then should now identify to me with specificity what they did get that was responsive to their document requests.

MR. ISRAEL: They wanted the surrogate's court file, your Honor. We made our entire surrogate's file available for them to copy.

THE COURT: You're repeating yourself. The surrogate's file, you mean like what is docketed in the surrogate's court?

MR. ISRAEL: Everything. Not just that, but

substantive documents within.

THE COURT: Like what? Give me one example.

MR. ISRAEL: Could I have a second? I want to talk to my colleague.

THE COURT: I assume Mr. Savitsky is the one that should respond, not you.

MR. ISRAEL: I have been out sick, but let me just ask him.

(Pause)

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR.}}$ ISRAEL: Please allow my colleague to answer the question, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go aright ahead.

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, we could not have represented that we had a room full of independent production because we didn't have a room full of independent production and we have never had a room full of independent production. What we represented was that we had a room full of documents about the surrogate's court case.

And know your Honor doesn't want us to repeat, but I need to clarify they specifically demanded documents that were filed in the surrogate's court. They have sought -- one of the document requests which is in Ms. Conroy's letter which we'll get to specifically asks for every single affidavit filed in any of the 19 previous surrogate's court filings by Yien-Koo King. They asked for everything. They are suing on the basis

that the surrogate's court trial in 2017 was fraudulently executed. So we gave them the records that we had pursuant to the surrogate's court file; not just the exhibits that went in in the surrogate's court, but everything that we used as counsel during that trial.

THE COURT: What does that mean, everything you used as counsel?

MR. SAVITSKY: We had a subset of production. The Kings have changed counsel, as Mr. Wang has, over the course of the past 16 years. And we became counsel in 2013 and we received a certain portion of the 50 or 60,000 pages of document production that had occurred prior to us. We didn't receive 50 or 60,000 pages of document production.

So when we're responding to these documents — and this goes really to the heart of how we have been responding to that. They are asking for things that have been subject to production three or four times in the past. So one of the refrains in our document production objections have been, A, you have this, and B, you have equal access to it, so to the extent it's something filed in the court, you can access that yourself because you were party to the legal proceeding in which that was filed.

THE COURT: What documents were you all going to otherwise withhold that had work product on it? What are we talking about in that category?

MR. SAVITSKY: Because we have a room full of documentation, there are lists of things that had annotation of counsel about what is important, there are sets of potential trial exhibits that are not final trial exhibits that have our notations on it, there are Excel sheets, there are markups on things that we had received and were preparing.

So what we had to do is go through it, and it was considerable, and pick out of -- I think we produced 18,000 pages of documents, and we had to remove everything that had our notations on it. But they have been asking for these types of records, and Ms. Conroy told us at the last meeting well, Akiva doesn't have everything, and she told me during the meet and confer Mr. Cohen, Akiva Cohen, who is also counsel of record in this case, he doesn't have all the documents because, your Honor, he didn't try the probate court case, so he doesn't have those records. So what we did was provide everything that we had in relation to this case, everything that we had minus things that we saw had work product or attorney-client privilege written on them.

THE COURT: What have you done to produce documents in response to the document requests that have been served on you in this case? What have you done other than say you can have access to the documents that are available in this file? What have you actually done to respond by producing documents, if anything?

MR. SAVITSKY: Well, we have spoken multiple times to our clients in recent weeks. Because of multiple hospitalizations, it's been difficult to do. But prior to that we have gone over the document requests and asked: Do you have documents that are responsive to this? And if we haven't produced it, it's because the answer that we were given is:

No, we don't have documents responsive to that. Or if we did, yes, that was produced, and our counsel has that.

So not us, because like I said, in 2013 when we came in there were boxes that were being transferred from lawyer to lawyer over the past 16 years. So what Ms. Conroy did -- and this is why I'm kind of surprised that she feels unequipped and doesn't have these documents, they subpoensed -- they sent out 22 third-party subpoens to all of the Kings prior counsel that have appeared on behalf of the Kings since July 2003, and they, your Honor, have the production, and they have --

THE COURT: They what?

MR. SAVITSKY: They have the production, the prior production that was not given to us, and the responses I think are indicative of that.

THE COURT: You're saying that prior counsel who you have succeeded did not pass along to you documents at the time they represented your clients?

MR. SAVITSKY: No, what we did receive were things in relation to that probate trial in 2017. So we received --

because that was originally supposed to happen in 2010, that trial. So there was -- I think it was Gibson Dunn who was the counsel for the Kings at that time. And when we took over, there was another law firm, Eaton & Van Winkle, that we were replacing. And we didn't get documents from them, and my understanding is Eaton & Van Winkle, when we asked where their documents were, that that attorney said he didn't have the production. He didn't give it to us. He was at the law firm immediately before us. We didn't get any of those case files from him. I am not sure what happened.

THE COURT: Is that not extremely odd? You've inherited a longstanding litigation, and the lawyers you succeeded passed you not a single piece of paper related to case, is that what you're saying?

MR. SAVITSKY: Not a single piece of paper, but the entire case file, yes, exactly, and the production, yes, and most of their filings, yes.

THE COURT: Was there some sort of retaining lien?

MR. SAVITSKY: I believe that was part of it, your

Honor, but the other issue is it's difficult to look at this in

terms of a normal case because, like I said, it's not one case,

there are 19 separately indexed cases with different counsel

throughout these.

THE COURT: Well, as far as I'm concerned, there are two cases, the '14 action and the '18 action. That's all that

is relevant to my way of thinking, and that's what we have to deal with here. And the problem I think we're having is the default is too much of: You have things from other cases, but we're in these cases, and these cases have to be litigated as stand-alone cases. And yes, you can incorporate by reference prior productions if they're responsive to what has been requested, but not otherwise. And that's one of the problems we're having here.

MR. SAVITSKY: And like I said, your Honor, you asked what are the things that we have done. A, we went through our files, and everything that we had in that room, like I said, which was somewhat considerable, was produced to the other side. And we never represented we had the full production form the other side. We couldn't have because we never had it.

THE COURT: What do you mean the full production from the other side?

MR. SAVITSKY: I'm sorry, from the other case, from the other -- the prior cases that involved the Appel inventory and that that involved CC Wang's probate.

THE COURT: My understanding when we had this discussion wasn't simply that by hiring a vendor to take an inventory of what you all had that that simply meant that that was going to be a collection of the publicly filed surrogate's court documents, it wasn't going to simply be that because I'm not sure if the defendants would have undertaken this

otherwise.

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, we did not offer for them to come over and make a copy, we said you have got everything -- my understanding is different. I was at that conference, but this issue did not get -- this hasn't been raised in the meet and confers with Ms. Conroy.

THE COURT: Has or hasn't?

MR. SAVITSKY: Has not been raised in meet and confers with Ms. Conroy. The tone of the meet and confer was very different from the tone of the letter. We were not -- we would have worked something out and we would have -- certainly we're not hiding what we have in our offices, because we thought it was strange that they were willing to pay for that when Mr. Cohen already had documents.

THE COURT: It seems to me that this -- and I'm not going to go back and find the discussion of this in the transcript right now. I think that would not be a useful exercise at this time.

But let me start off with something that is very important that you know, but I will state absolutely unequivocally: Any document that is not produced by either side in discovery in these two cases cannot be used in these litigations either on motion practice or at trial. Is that clear?

MR. SAVITSKY: Absolutely, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that clear to the back table?

MS. CONROY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I'm trying to navigate the minefield that you all have created to ensure that there is no sandbagging, that there is no hiding of documents, that there is no playing fast and loose with how one construes requests.

Now I am deeply troubled, if it is in fact true, and skipping ahead a little bit — although it is relevant to what we are discussing — that you have to date on March 25 of this year not undertaken any electronic searches of any kind of your clients. Is that an accurate statement?

MR. SAVITSKY: Have we logged into our client's email? We have not done that, your Honor, no.

THE COURT: What have you done to search Mrs. King and her husband's emails to determine if anything in their emails is responsive to the document requests in this case?

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, there are certain specific -- what we have done is we have had them, we have gone over each of the document demands and said they are looking for emails. For instance, an example is they say that --

THE COURT: I'm stopping you. Classic lawyer non-response to a very simple question, like my asking you what is one plus one and your answer is let me talk to you, Judge, about the operation of mathematical principles: You see, this is how it works when you add things together. No, I asked you

one plus one equals two, and you either say two or not two.

The question is: Have you undertaken a search of Mrs. King's emails by conducting any sort of electronic search with one search term, five, 50, or a thousand? I don't care. I want to know if your law firm or a vendor has examined their email. And what I mean by that, to be precise, is not that you called them up on the phone and said they're asking for this, do you have anything, and the answer is no, and you're assuming the answer is no because somehow they looked themselves. That doesn't count. I want to know if your law firm or a vendor has accessed their emails to determine whether they have responsive documents to produce to the other side.

That's a simple question.

MR. SAVITSKY: No, we have not, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's -- I don't know what the right adjective for it is -- outrageous at this juncture of this case, on March 25th, after multiple conferences where we talked about this multiple times, I don't understand how you could possibly justify it other than to say the demands they have made at the back table of a thousand search terms or whatever are overly burdensome -- which, by the way, they may or may not be, but since you never I think even talked to a vendor about returning search terms, we're probably talking about two custodians to start, Mr. and Mrs. King, and don't know how burdensome it would be for a vendor to run a thousand terms for

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two custodians; probably not so much. But you have no idea 1 2 because you have never talked to a vendor, correct? 3 MR. SAVITSKY: That's correct, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Okay. Another bad answer for you. You 5 all are going down a really bad path right now. Do you 6 understand why I'm as exercised about this as I am? 7 MR. SAVITSKY: I do, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: How can you not have conducted any 9 electronic discovery in this case? We had a conference back in 10 December, at the end of which Mr. Israel said some version of: 11 Judge, thank you, I feel edified, I understand how this is 12 supposed to work now. And then three months later, after the 13 cut off of document discovery, you have done no electronic 14 searches. How can that be? 15 MR. SAVITSKY: Because, your Honor, we got the 1500 search terms on February 27, and our clients have been in the 16 17 hospital. We really --18 THE COURT: Your clients have been in the hospital 19 from February 27 to March 25? 20 MR. SAVITSKY: No, not the entire time, your Honor, 21 but --22 THE COURT: Both of them have been in the hospital? 23 MR. SAVITSKY: The wife has been with her husband, 24 yes.

THE COURT: The husband is ill, the wife is not ill?

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1 MR. SAVITSKY: I don't know. The wife was --2 THE COURT: You need to know. With all due respect, 3 you need to know. 4 MR. ISRAEL: I have dealt with them directly. Let me 5 answer the question. Both of them, in fact, have been very 6 sick, and both of them have been in the hospital. I dealt with 7 them directly. Mr. Savitsky has had less contact with them than I have. But they have been in the hospital in China and 8 9 New York City. And just now Ken King just came out of the 10 hospital, just a matter of days -- two or three days ago. I 11 spoke to him over the weekend. They just came out of the 12 hospital. 13 And point of fact, your Honor, just in terms of what 14 we produced, and if we have done a search of their documents, 15 we got originally a ton of documents from them, and we have gone through our documents that we got from them. So the only 16 17 thing we haven't done is a more research search of their 18 email --19 THE COURT: Hold on. A more recent search? 20 MR. ISRAEL: Yeah. 21 THE COURT: Did you do a search ever? 22 MR. ISRAEL: Yeah, we did a search that we have 23 maintained on our system. 24 THE COURT: An electronic search --

MR. ISRAEL: Yes.

THE COURT: -- of their documents?

MR. ISRAEL: Of the documents that we got from them, yeah.

THE COURT: No, no, no. They either have a laptop or a desktop or something like that at home, one or more, I don't know. Do you know what they have?

MR. ISRAEL: I assume they have a computer, and I don't know the breakdown because they have been in the hospital since --

THE COURT: They have not been in the hospital for 17 years, Mr. Israel.

MR. ISRAEL: I know that.

THE COURT: With all due respect, this case has been going on for so long that for you all to stand here on the close of document discovery and to have to represent as officers of the Court that you have not conducted any electronic searches of your client's computer to determine whether they have responsive information, I mean I don't know what to do.

I know what the defendants want me to do, and I don't understand why you think you shouldn't be sanctioned or your clients shouldn't be sanctioned or some combination. You were put on notice of this before. This is not a secret. I don't like sanctioning people. But we have to move this case forward, and for all I know, they have very relevant documents

on their computer that you yourself have never seen.

MR. ISRAEL: Your Honor, may I just quick -- may I respond to that?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ISRAEL: I'm not kidding when I say my clients were in the hospital and they were sick. During the time that this thing has been pending during the last month I have been out been out of the office because I have been sick for most of this period, so Mr. Savitsky has had to do this by himself.

And I can tell you, your Honor, he has been working nonstop, and I have been checking in with him, to produce documents. And we have searched the documents. We got a lot of documents from them originally. We didn't do an up-to-date search because we haven't been to because they have been in the hospital. This isn't a fable, it's absolutely the truth. I dealt with them. I dealt with their son also about this issue. Their son flew into New York now because they're so badly — they're so intensely ill.

THE COURT: Why can't the son bring to you the computer, desktop or laptop, to your offices, and you retain a vendor who will conduct a search of some search terms that we'll work out today, and that will happen this week.

MR. ISRAEL: We could do that. Like I said, it's not that we haven't wanted to do that, your Honor, we haven't been able to do it because of my client's sickness, but we could do

it now. The fact is that they're out of the hospital now and we can do that. And we have their son here now coming into New York, so we would be able to do that.

Really, your Honor, if you only knew -- we haven't been slacking off on this thing, we have been doing everything what we can.

It's not a question of slacking off. And I hope you know, Mr. Israel, at the last conference when you weren't here, I was very concerned about you not being here, and I'm glad you sound better. I'm not trying to put it to anybody, but we have deadlines and a case and requirements. And unless I am told things like -- I mean at the end of Mr. Savitsky's letter I'm told at the very end of the letter that Mr. King has fallen ill, and that affects the responses to interrogatories. That's what I'm told. I'm not told that prevented us from getting access to a computer, I'm not told that the son is going to be available, could I work through him. I'm not told anything that you're now telling me. So I have a barren record in front of me.

MR. ISRAEL: We didn't know if we would see him again, your Honor. That's how bad it was. His wife was very sick.

Both of them. I was on the phone with them when they were out of the hospital, and we really didn't know if they would survive, to be honest with you. It was very touch and go.

They're old people. Mr. King had a heart attack ten years ago,

and since then he's never been in good health. Now he's 86 years old and he's just in dire shape.

THE COURT: And the last thing he needs is prolonged litigation.

MR. ISRAEL: I know that. The last thing he needs is to hear about this, but he has to.

THE COURT: You lawyers need to do a better job of moving this case towards resolution, not litigation, frankly.

And I told this to you before. This can't be helping his health one bit.

MR. ISRAEL: It isn't. It isn't at all. But we're lawyers, we are doing everything we can do to honor our obligations. And there hasn't been any kind of cavalier disregard of what we have to do.

I came back to the office on Friday -- today is

Monday, I came back on Friday. I have been out for a long

time. And we went over everything very carefully. And I was
satisfied that we did everything that we could do given the
circumstances.

THE COURT: But you haven't talked to the other side --

MR. ISRAEL: We have.

THE COURT: -- about anything about what you told me, have you?

MR. ISRAEL: Yes, we have. And I was on the phone for

one of these calls. We had one meet and confer discussion where I was on the phone, I participated, there was another one where I wasn't. And we did cover all this stuff. I know, I heard it myself.

THE COURT: But hold on. I mean their letter, among other things, expresses tremendous frustration in there having been no electronic discovery produced. That's been discussed in meet and confers?

MR. ISRAEL: It's false. We produced emails. We produced maybe as much as a thousand emails. And we did discuss this in our meet and confers.

THE COURT: Emails of what kind?

MR. ISRAEL: Emails from our client, emails to public administrators from us, emails to other third parties from us acting on behalf of our clients. Our clients weren't doing this stuff by themselves, we were doing it for them.

THE COURT: Any emails produced from your clients that have anything to do with any items on the Appel inventory?

MR. ISRAEL: I don't believe that there are emails that concern the Appel inventory.

THE COURT: How do you know?

MR. ISRAEL: Because we went through this with them.

THE COURT: You went through what with them?

MR. ISRAEL: Documents concerning --

THE COURT: Let me unpack your words, because words

matter. You went through this with them because you had a telephone conversation with two elderly people in ailing health in which you asked them questions about communications. You didn't say we need to get access to your computer to go through your emails.

MR. ISRAEL: Your Honor, one or both were in the hospital at various times, and we haven't had that opportunity to do that, just the reality of it. We did discuss with them about what they have, and also with their son. We worked with them. And the fact of the matter is now they're finally out of hospital and we can do that. It isn't for want of trying, your Honor. The fact of the matter is that we did go over this with them and asked them for documents, and we haven't been able to physically look at their computers yet, and we can do that now.

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Conroy, let's go back to what triggered this original discussion and not where we deviated, and we'll come back to that in a minute. We'll come back to what I call the King room at the Israel law firm --

MS. CONROY: Understood.

THE COURT: -- and the production that was made, and you heard what Mr. Savitsky has to say. What's your response?

MS. CONROY: So my response is this, your Honor: You may recall from our previous conference one of our earliest requests were with regard -- because we kept getting responses about it's already been produced, and we said okay, can you

give us the production then that had been previously produced, the production of documents.

Their response to us was that this was too burdensome because it interspersed with our work product. That's when we then came before you and we offered through the vendor, we came before, your Honor heard, and then they agreed at that last conference. So the understanding was that we — my client was taking on the payment to send a vendor over there to collect prior productions from the surrogate's court the same way we then took whatever files we had from prior counsel, organized prior production. The vendor came and picked up ours, picked up theirs.

THE COURT: To be precise, when you're saying prior production, what do you mean precisely by that?

MS. CONROY: Precisely I mean documents that were produced pursuant to a subpoena or an RP in the surrogate's court action. In the probate action we understood that productions have been made by the parties, not just our clients but other parties, that were relevant to the claims, so --

THE COURT: So production to be distinguished from court filings.

MS. CONROY: Correct.

THE COURT: That's a separate category.

MS. CONROY: Separate category, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. CONROY: That's what we understood, and we went back and forth. You may recall, your Honor, your Honor said this seems to make sense, the defendants are willing to pay for it, and then the vendor can put a new Bates number in and everybody will have the same stuff that everybody has.

That was paraphrasing. I don't mean to paraphrase your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine, and I remember that.

MS. CONROY: So going to that, our first request, when we got their production, it consisted, like I said in my letter, of 318 documents. That wasn't what we were expecting and what we agreed to pay for.

So with regards to that, what I'm asking — that's why in my letter I simply ask if they have production or undertake the work of getting their production together and give it to us. And if they don't, then we think that they should bear the cost of the vendor that we paid for, because we didn't agree to pay for that, your Honor, quite honestly.

THE COURT: Mr. Savitsky, what documents that were collected by the vendor fall into the category of production? Anything?

MR. SAVITSKY: Yes. Well, yes, because what was produced were subsets of production.

THE COURT: But to be clear -- and you heard I was asking Ms. Conroy a very specific question about this -- in the

surrogate's court case or cases, there were productions
pursuant to the discovery rules in that court, pursuant to
subpoenas in that court, et cetera. What the defendants
assumed would be the case was that what they would find in the
King room at your law firm were collections of productions, not
briefs and appellate records, but productions. What production
or productions were there that you're aware of that mitigates
against what Ms. Conroy is now saying?

MR. SAVITSKY: I mean there was 8,000 pages of Bates stamped pages from prior productions in the forms that had been collected, but they had just been organized into binders. So there was -- maybe they were taken from production, but it's just the production, and put into maybe 400 exhibits. We gave them four binders that were like this thick each that were Bates stamped pages of production in it. It wasn't the entire production that happened in the case because we just never had that. It's not the appellate record, it's not a legal brief, it's not a memo, although we gave them certain documents like that, but to make it sound like everything we gave them was court filing, court filing, court filing, that's not true, your Honor.

They got thousands and thousands of pages of Bates stamped documents that had not been filed or produced but that had been collected and asserted. We gave them everything, because our understanding is that we had a room full of

surrogate's court documents that they seemed to be asking for, and they ask for all court filings, your Honor, because they asked for communications with the public administrator.

So in that production we have letters with the public administrator. They asked for communications and letters about the Kings' bankruptcy filing in 2008. So in that production there are letters. It's not the complete record that's on the ECF. We didn't print things out and then booby trap our production by just putting in things for no reason, but we have got — they specifically are asking for these items, and that's what we understood to be collecting.

THE COURT: Ms. Conroy, you tell me there are no productions. Ms. Savitsky tells me there are productions. So boil it down. What is it that I'm supposed to do now? Have some in camera review of thousands of documents to see whether they constitute production or not? I'm not doing that. That seems like an inefficient use of judicial resources at this time. Reserve this question until later in the proceedings? What is it the right and proper result here? I can't resolve this on the record before me now. How can I?

MS. CONROY: I think you can, your Honor.

THE COURT: How can I?

MS. CONROY: If may I, I think we're talking about two different buckets. What Mr. Savitsky just went over was document requests for this, requests for that, that we asked

for. Yes, there are requests for certain categories of documents that we asked for that they have to produce regardless of vendor or not vendor. We're talking about something very specific here, it was about one category of documents that were supposed to be productions from the surrogate's court.

If you heard Mr. Savitsky correctly, what he said was there are different things there that have different Bates stamps. Yeah, your Honor, because it's the appellate record, it's exhibits to deposition transcripts. Yeah, there are certain documents that have a Bates number, but's not a production that was what — this one category of documents is what we agreed to pay for if they assembled.

THE COURT: How much did you pay?

MS. CONROY: I can submit the invoice.

THE COURT: You don't know standing here? What kind of money are we talking about here, hundreds of dollars, thousands of dollars?

MS. CONROY: My understanding from the vendor was that it was approximately six boxes of documents that were -- six boxes that were picked up from them. So I can't imagine --

THE COURT: I thought it was four binders. Was it six boxes?

MR. SAVITSKY: It was four boxes and we gave -- you asked what was the production inside of it, and said there was

non-filed binders that were not filed with the surrogate's court that consisted of production and solely production, Bates stamped, so there were four binders of just Bates stamps with exhibit tabs on them that had not been filed.

THE COURT: Meaning documents that were produced in the surrogate's court proceeding in discovery?

MR. SAVITSKY: Yes, it was a subset of production, not the entire production it.

THE COURT: It's what you had.

MR. SAVITSKY: Right, and that we organized for our purposes at the surrogate's court trial.

THE COURT: Okay, I don't care about that.

But he's telling me, Ms. Conroy, that in fact what you did get in part was production, not just court filings or whatever. If that's true, that's what I did expect. And if he gave you everything he had in that category, then I don't understand why you have a legitimate argument to be reimbursed, because that was my understanding, which was you had production, they had production, you were all going to agree to Bates stamp it beginning at one all over again. And then you would all be working from the same collection of documents and your client was willing to pay for that. And if that's happened, we're not going to disturb that.

So that's why I say I'm not sure that I can resolve this now, because Mr. Savitsky is in fact, as an officer of the

Court, representing to me that at least some quantum of the material that was produced as part of this vendor-tasked project was production from the surrogate's court proceeding, which is what I understood was supposed to happen.

MS. CONROY: Your Honor, yes. I guess if you give me a transcript of a deposition, a deposition transcript, and then you give me the 40 exhibits to that deposition, yeah, they're going to have Bates stamps on there. Technically speaking, sure. Is that what we asked for and thought we were getting?

THE COURT: What did you think you were getting?

MS. CONROY: We thought we were get productions by a party, like okay, here is what the King — this is what we have from the Kings that they produced in the surrogate's court action, here are the production from Christie's that were produced in the surrogate's court action that we have, here are the productions from Mr. Smith. If they didn't have any of these productions, they could have just said so. This would have been — we would never had the argument.

They never said we don't have the productions, what they told us was that it's too much work for us, we have work product interspersed, it's too much work for us to try to do that. That's what they told us. So I can't sit here, your Honor, and tell you that an exhibit that — a transcript that they produced with a deposition —

years old and we're never going to have a collection of documents that is going to satisfy either side that you have the quantum of documents, the totality of documents. It's just not going to happen. But there are certain things that must be done to determine what at least the contours of the proper collection should be. That goes back to what we were talking about earlier about the electronic discovery, and I'll come back to that.

I will, in the interest of time, deny without prejudice your application on having reimbursement for this, because the record is not developed enough for me to make a judgment. If you want me to make some considered judgment, we can revisit that at some point down the road, but not today.

MS. CONROY: Understood. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let's do this, the next request that I see, which is on page 4, is where you request that the King parties be ordered to hire a third party ESI vendor and to have that vendor search for and produce responsive non-privileged documents based upon the Wang parties' proposed search terms by this Friday. That gives them four days to accomplish this.

Now you have heard what Mr. Israel and Mr. Savitsky has said about the health of their clients, their son coming in, they can get the computer, they can hire a vendor. So some

of what I think you're asking for here may be done on consent.

I gather you all have not discussed this before, is that

correct?

MS. CONROY: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: What you have just heard has not been told to you in advance of today, in terms of the clients and their lack of availability, et cetera.

MS. CONROY: In part, your Honor, not the whole story that we heard today. Mr. Israel did inform us. I want to say I believe the day was March 11, because interrogatory responses were due, and he had then informed us that they were going to be delayed because Mr. King was in the hospital. Then we had a back and forth about that, but we need not get into that.

Suffice to say, when he told us that, we then granted to them a short extension to give us the responses because of Mr. King's health and the representation that his wife was by his bedside and it was potentially dire. Obviously we then were accommodating.

But if I may, your Honor, make a statement about the Kings' health. Like Mr. Israel had represented I think back in January, I think Ms. King was sick in China and that delayed the interrogatories the first time, which then got extended to January 31st, which they were both then available and did give interrogatory responses as of January 31. So at least at that time neither one were in the hospital.

Our initial request for production in the King action, I will call it, was made back in November. That was well before it was represented Ms. King was in the hospital. I believe we were told at the end of December. And so my only point, your Honor, is that I am not doubting — obviously everyone, here at least a lot of the parties here are elderly, and obviously elderly people suffer from medical issues more often than not.

I guess our point simply is that there has been a request out there since November. In this day and age, the minute you get a request for production, you go to your client and you go: Tell me where your electronic discovery is. Tell me where your emails are. Show it to me. And you grab it from them, normally, or you at least grab access to it for a multitude of reasons, even before you decided what you're going to agree to produce or not, if not solely, usually for the fact of preservation.

So in my mind, irrespective of the health concerns that each of the Kings have unfortunately suffered, the fact that counsel still doesn't even have access to their client's electronic discovery when requests were first served in November is inexcusable, your Honor, quite honestly.

THE COURT: So what do you want me to do?

MS. CONROY: Well, like I said --

THE COURT: What I just read, by Friday they get a

vendor, they have the search terms that you have proposed, a thousand of them, and that vendor, between now and Friday, search the computer that the Kings have and provide information to Mr. Savitsky and Mr. Israel, which they in turn provide to you, absent privilege issues. That's your request?

MS. CONROY: That's one part of my request, yes.

THE COURT: What's the other part?

MS. CONROY: I think some form of sanctions is warranted.

THE COURT: We'll come back to sanctions.

Counsel for plaintiff, what's your response? So what are willing to do and what timeline?

MR. ISRAEL: We'll do it. It seems like it would be extremely hard do, especially since it's really Mr. Savitsky who is interfacing and getting this thing done, but I mean if that's what the Court orders us to do, we'll do it. I mean it seems like it will be a very compressed period for a lot of work. That's all I would say about it.

THE COURT: It may not be a lot of work, because if it's one computer, then it's going to produce whatever it is going to produce.

MR. ISRAEL: It's a thousand terms that I'm concerned about. Whatever we get from them we're going to have to go through it ourselves to make sure there's no privileged documents in there. And that's a laborious undertaking to go

through however many documents come from a thousand search terms. We have tried just a few of those terms on our computer and it yielded hundreds of documents.

THE COURT: That I'm not sure that is analogous, with all due respect.

MR. ISRAEL: But we searched for the terms that they are giving us now.

THE COURT: With all due respect, you're the lawyers. You're the lawyers. It's not the same. It's really not the same. It's not even apples to oranges, it's like apples to Brussels sprouts or something. It's not a fair comparison, with all due respect.

MR. ISRAEL: I don't understand.

THE COURT: Because you're lawyers and you're litigating a case. What they may have communicated on the merits with, art dealers or whomever ten years ago, is substantive evidence in the case. Your communications are not substantive evidence in the case, they're something very different, they're work product.

MR. ISRAEL: I'm sorry, I wasn't being clear. What I was talking about is when we searched the substantive documents that we have on our computer, because we had received documents -- when we were hired and subsequent to then we received documents from our client, and those are among the documents that we searched to production things to the

defendants. And when we do searches on those documents, that database, the King's documents, any one of these terms yields hundreds of pages.

It's an extraordinary undertaking, a thousand terms, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, does it need to be a thousand terms, Ms. Conroy?

MS. CONROY: A couple of things to that, your Honor.

I do agree with you that it is apples to oranges. If

Mr. Israel's representation is true, then what he is telling

you now is that since the start of this case he has had ESI in

their possession that they just haven't searched --

THE COURT: That's not what he said.

MS. CONROY: Anyway, what I would have to say about our searches is this, your Honor: They didn't have to take our searches. They could have proposed their own searches. They could have searched ESI any way they wanted, told us, and then we could have had a dispute, agreement, compromise, whatever.

I think the fact that we are now past the second deadline for document discovery and it still hasn't been done, quite honestly, this is something of their own making. The situation they are in now is of their own making, and to cry burden about it because you just haven't done it, it's almost like rewarding bad behavior.

So quite honestly, and for the record, your Honor, on

our meet and confer, I had even offered to Mr. Savitsky: Why don't you get a vendor? Why don't you get hit counts, maybe we could talk? And he just wouldn't do it. So every form compromise, even if there were no compromise, even if they had done the searches themselves, it might have been something different, but it's not, and we're here. At this point I think part of those solution should be they should be forced to go through our terms. And they haven't tried to do anything else, they haven't tried to put together their own.

And your Honor, from the last time we were here, we reduced that search term list, because you may recall they had said it was broad, we haven't had a chance to look. We then sent them a revised list that cut down more terms, and I said: Tell me what terms you think are too broad, not relevant. Let's have a discussion about it. And they said no, we're not doing it. So that's where we're at.

MR. ISRAEL: This is not true.

MS. CONROY: It's a hundred percent true, your Honor.

MR. ISRAEL: I was on the call. Your Honor, this is not a fair characterization of our discussions at all. It is not. We tried very hard to get them to give us a realistic number of search terms and we would have searched. We're talking about a period of a few weeks since this issue first came up. It's not like we have been sitting on the search.

THE COURT: The issue first came up in the fall.

MR. ISRAEL: About the search terms?

THE COURT: Yes. We talked about this back in December. I'm very confident of that. I'm very confident of that. I don't have the transcript from December, but I know we talked about it.

Don't you remember the conference we had, Mr. Israel, where you asked me a lot of questions about how this would work, and I said well, first of all, there are sort of threshold things that have to be done here, which are who are the custodians, what are you going to -- I don't remember how we talked about this, is it just the Kings, do they just have one computer, et cetera. And you were like oh, that's helpful, now I understand how that will be. But the problem is from that conversation to today, nothing has happened by way of production of electronic discovery.

And to your privilege issue, if you all entered into a 502(d) order, which I have mentioned several times, you wouldn't have to vet all of it between now and when you produced it without waiving any right you have. If privilege does get produced, you could pull it back. So I would strongly encourage you to consider doing that.

You know what I'm talking about.

MR. ISRAEL: I do know what you're talking about.

Your Honor, we just got the terms on February 27. It has not been since December. We got them on February 27, these

thousand terms. It hasn't been that long. 1 2 THE COURT: That's a month. 3 MR. ISRAEL: It is a month, it's true. 4 THE COURT: The discovery cutoff was Friday. 5 MR. ISRAEL: It's a month. And we received a ton of documents from them on Friday, maybe at 8:00 o'clock at 6 7 night --8 THE COURT: What a shock, as if that's never happened 9 before. 10 MR. ISRAEL: Your Honor, we're doing everything we 11 I can't help that my clients are elderly and sick. I 12 can't help that I was sick for most of the month, which is the 13 case. 14 THE COURT: But on all of that you have my sympathy, 15 especially for you, you're a lawyer in front of me, and I don't 16 know your clients, but that has to then be communicated, which is we can't do this any faster, I'm a small law firm, 17 18 Mr. Savitsky is working 15 hours a day, et cetera, and we need 19 more time to make this happen. Then that has to be 20 communicated first to Ms. Conroy so that she will look 21 unreasonable to the Court if she's not accommodating illness of 22 client and lawyer, et cetera. But my understanding is most of 23 what was told to me was not told to the back table. 24

MR. ISRAEL: That's not true, it was conveyed to them.

I personally wrote to them, in fact. It must have been about

like ten days ago we had this.

THE COURT: But you know what, we have been at this almost an hour, and as you know from other times, I'm not really into the blame game.

MR. ISRAEL: I know.

THE COURT: That's not my thing. I want to move the case forward on the merits.

Here's we're going to do: Because I have nothing in front of me to suggest that you're hiring a single vendor to conduct a search of your clients' single computer, and "they" being the two custodians, is overly burdensome, unless and until that is represented to me with specificity, my order is that I am going to direct you all to retain a vendor and to conduct an electronic search of the search terms the defendants have provided and to provide the results to the other side by a week from today.

Now if for some reason you have some arguments, that doesn't mean you conduct no search, it means you conduct something lesser than that, tell the other side what you did, have a meet and confer, and then if you aren't able to work it out, then I will revisit this beyond what I am now ordering. But you have to hire a vendor to do this this week and do it, and you have these terms. And a lot of the terms are different works of art. That's a huge number. There are hundreds of them. They are likely, I suspect, to be in the same emails,

presumably, I would think. I could be wrong.

So the record hasn't been developed, and you could have developed it, to show burden. So unless you do, the order stands as I have said. Do you understand?

MS. CONROY: Just for clarity, your Honor, clarity of the record, that's to search for electronic documents, including email accounts, correct?

THE COURT: Yes, and I assume it's primarily going to be that.

MS. CONROY: And just for clarity, too, in our, what I will call the Wang action, Mr. Raymond King is also a party.

So they will be searching Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. Raymond King as well.

THE COURT: Raymond King, the son?

MS. CONROY: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Because he's a defendant in your action?

MS. CONROY: Correct, your Honor. If in the first instance you want to say just the two, that's fine, but your Honor, they haven't --

THE COURT: My problem is we have a cutoff of March 22nd from Judge Keenan. He made a decision. He denied the stay application. He extended it a week. And now we're past that, and now we're doing more than that. But if we just do Mr. and Mrs. King, you're going to come back and say now do Raymond King, then we're going to bump up against the May 8

fact discovery deadline, and you all will want to move that.

As far as I'm concerned, I don't want to move that.

And that's why we're getting to April, you all have to start taking depositions, because you will run out of time if you want to take depositions; maybe you don't, I don't know. But you will run out of time. And one of your other requests is we don't want to take depositions until we have all the documents, basically, we'll want two weeks lead time, and I don't know how realistic that is. We'll come back to that.

So your question is: Is the vendor going to conduct a search of these terms? Do they all apply to Raymond King as well? Why would they all apply to Raymond King?

MS. CONROY: We could select out the ones for Raymond King. Your Honor, I was just asking because the discovery was consolidated, and the position has been: We don't have to produce any discovery that is related to your action, and no ESI, we have done it all. So I am happy to identify the ones that relate just to Raymond King. I'm just asking are we going to get electronic discovery from Mr. King as well, since the order only mentions Mr. and Mrs. King.

THE COURT: What does Raymond King -- I just don't know enough about his personal involvement in all of the various allegations here to suggest what the scope of an electronic search of his computer might entail, for example.

MS. CONROY: Okay. Do you want to talk about it now

or do you want us to then --

THE COURT: You brought it up, so I think we have to talk about it now. Let's make it more complicated, okay?

Whenever a lawyer has a chance and a judge is making a ruling in this case, let's make it more complicated, let's throw something else in while the judge is trying to move forward.

MS. CONROY: Honestly, your Honor, I'm not, he's just a defendant you didn't mention. That's the only reason why I mentioned it.

THE COURT: Because we have been talking about Mr. and Mrs. King the whole time.

MS. CONROY: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right?

MS. CONROY: Yes.

THE COURT: What's your thought about that? What are you going to do about Raymond King? Produce nothing? Continue with: We are imposing a stay ourselves, even though Judge Keenan denied it multiple times?

MR. ISRAEL: We never did that, your Honor. Your Honor, I just want to disabuse the Court of this notion that we imposed the stay ourselves. We never did that. We never said we're not going to do it because the motion was pending. I know that was represented to you, your Honor, it's one of things I find deeply frustrating about this case is that it was represented to you, and we never said we are not doing

discovery because a motion to dismiss is pending. Period, full stop, we never did that. We never said there was a stay of discovery. We didn't do that. We applied for a stay of discovery, it was denied, but we never imposed our own stay. We kept working throughout the whole thing to produce documents, your Honor.

THE COURT: So is your vendor going to look at Mr. Raymond King's computer as well?

MR. ISRAEL: He lives in Washington State. He's coming in now to see his parents. I don't know the physical realty of having a vendor now in Washington State do a search, and I'm sure the thousand terms wouldn't even conceivably apply to Raymond King. But I would say in any other case let us confer about it and come up with reasonable terms, I just don't know that that could happen here because of the personalities involved.

THE COURT: Well, that last comment is the most troubling thing, and we're back to that whole issue from December. And I don't want to hear that, Mr. Israel. If you're telling me you can't get along with Mr. Kelly and Ms. Conroy, that is deeply troubling and unfair. I mean I don't know what goes on behind closed doors with the lawyers in this case, but that is unacceptable. So disabuse yourself of the notion that it's the lawyers' fault because I can't get along with them, otherwise we would work it out.

MR. ISRAEL: That's not what I meant, but I understand your point very, very well.

THE COURT: You just said because of the personalities of the lawyers in this case. What else could that mean but: I don't get along with Ms. Conroy and Mr. Kelly, they're difficult personally and they're making this problematic.

That's what that meant. Okay? Let's call it what it is. And that is unacceptable. And they might say the same about you.

I'm not interested in that. You're officers of the Court. You created a tremendous amount of work for Judge Keenan and me in this case and will continue to do so. That's our job. But there are a lot of lawyers who litigate a case like this without having to be in monthly conferences with the Court.

Now if that's a byproduct of you all not getting along, my answer to that is: Get along. All right? This is a lawsuit. If you have been ill, I hope that gives you some proper perspective on things. Lawsuits are not wars, they are not sporting events, they are not battles, they are to see that justice is served and a right result is there, and it is not advocacy at all costs. Let's be clear about that, and let's take a recess.

(Recess taken)

THE COURT: Okay. So any good reason why the order about the vendor shouldn't include Raymond King, Mr. Savitsky?

MR. SAVITSKY: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What's the reason?

MR. SAVITSKY: The reason is because he -- this is a thousand search terms in Chinese and English, and the order that your Honor issued is not that we conduct a search over the next seven days, but we then produce responsive documents.

THE COURT: Right, and you will stipulate to and/or I will simply order under 502(d) that whatever gets produced and can be pulled back and there will be no waiver of any privilege, and that's how it's going to work. Because that's why the rule exists. And I mentioned it before and you don't pay attention, so how about this time around when it really matters, because now the rubber will meet the road, so to speak, and you will have to do this. So if there are documents that might otherwise be privileged, they get produced in bulk, and then at your leisure you review them and you say I want that back and you get it back.

MR. SAVITSKY: I understand, your Honor, but we have privileged communications in multiple cases across I think maybe five or six separately indexed, separately commenced cases, and they all involve the exact same thousand terms, if we produce everything, it's not so simple as it's just --

THE COURT: Let's be clear about this. Obviously if there's emails between the Kings and you or Mr. Israel, that would be privileged and not produced. And that's easy. And I'm sure the vendor can probably run a search that creates a

separate file, but you wouldn't know because you haven't even talked to a vendor about any of this, correct?

MR. SAVITSKY: That is absolutely correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: So before you start getting on your high horse with me about all of this, and I keep trying to help you all about giving you different suggestions, try and do some homework and figure this out. Hire a vendor and say to the vendor: There's undoubtedly going to be communications between my law firm and the Kings, and that shouldn't be part of the production, can you ferret it out? And the answer I think is going to be yes. Okay?

But notwithstanding that, you should also -- I would encourage you to enter into a 502(d) stipulation, and/or I could just order it, which I think as a matter of law I can do so sua sponte, but it would be much better if the lawyers tailored their agreement as essentially a codicil to your protective order, if you will, yourself, because you may have particular interests in the like. And I'm sure Kasowitz has done this a million times if your firm hasn't, because it's a fairly standard big firm practice.

Ms. Conroy, have you done a 502(d) order before?

MS. CONROY: I have, your Honor, and I am more than

willing to enter into it.

willing to enter into it.

THE COURT: So I would direct you all this week in the course of this process to have discussions on how to submit a

502(d) stipulation to me, or alternatively tell me you couldn't work it out and submit dueling ones, if you like, and I will enter one. And that is in your interest, because what will be protecting your fear that they will somehow avail themselves of privileged information that they can then use in litigation. The whole purpose of this is to prevent that from happening.

Interestingly, it's in a rule of evidence, and it didn't go through the normal rule-making process, it was done as a matter of congressional enactment because this was such a big problem ten years ago in commercial litigation. And so many, many dozens of lawyers now have availed themselves of just this protection for just the concerns that you care about, and I know I mentioned it before.

MR. SAVITSKY: Understood, your Honor, but I do have another point on this about Raymond King and his production.

You have been saying "computer," but what we have agreed to and spoken about is a search of emails.

They searched, they said, Andrew's emails. There's been no search of Andrew's computer based on what they have said. So what is being imposed now in less than 27 days or less than 30 days since we got the thousand search terms is a broader and more expansive demand on us across three custodians who hadn't been suggested until after our last conference.

THE COURT: Who hadn't been suggested, as if their identity was a mystery.

MR. SAVITSKY: That's true, your Honor, but we hadn't had the meet and confer. And you said at the last conference it's premature for me to address, A, whether any of these terms are overbroad or irrelevant or anything like that, so you all have that discussion, and it's premature for me to have a discussion on who the custodians are because this is too fresh.

But it feels like -- coming in here it feels like an ambush, because I know they are saying we hoodwinked them, they're saying we're the ones that deserve to get sanctioned. And I know you read Mr. Israel's statement to be that we had very contentious communications in meet and confers.

Absolutely the opposite. What is in the letter is the opposite of what we had. And the point of this is not to show some type of duplicity, the point is to show they are misrepresenting the things we said, and they have been doing it since the last conference, your Honor.

THE COURT: Discovery in this case has gone on for months. You had your pretrial conference in which Judge Keenan set the conference in discovery schedule in this case last June, is that not right?

MR. SAVITSKY: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: It is unfathomable to me in March of 2019, after nine months, that you have not undertaken any effort to make a production of electronic discovery.

MR. SAVITSKY: In nine months, they wait until 27 days

before the deadline and say hey, here's a thousand words, about a quarter of them are in Chinese, get us something within two weeks. That's not reasonable given the size of our firm and given the amount of work that we have to do in this cases and the parallel cases.

In the interim, we have to reply to the motion to dismiss in the Wang action. Our reply is due on Friday. We also have a motion to dismiss in the Kings' action pending on one of the 2003 proceedings, and we're also still dealing with third-party discovery and subpoenas and responses to those.

THE COURT: It's a big case, Mr. Savitsky.

MR. SAVITSKY: It is, and that's why waiting until less than 30 days beforehand to submit 1500 search terms and then wait one conference for us to come back and hammer us in the letter as if we have been putting our hands in our pockets and not doing anything isn't true.

THE COURT: Have you had a meet and confer with Ms. Conroy about the search terms?

MR. SAVITSKY: Yes, and I said let's start this way:
We'll give 50, you give 50, and we'll move forward from there.
I said that weeks ago. And they said no. They said we are not amenable to breaking down our term search terms. And all we got was maybe a week later after we made our points, she said — and it was only a week ago, she said we'll come down from approximately 1500 to maybe it's a little over a thousand

search terms now; still in Chinese, still three custodians.

All of this was brand new meet and confer stuff that is being treated, quite frankly without reviewing these terms, as if we have just been obstinate and recalcitrant for no reason, and it's not true.

THE COURT: Why didn't you proactively conduct some searches using search terms that you knew would be uncontroversial and produce that as a foundational way to proceed?

MR. SAVITSKY: Because, your Honor, I don't know what they view is important.

THE COURT: What was that?

MR. SAVITSKY: I don't know what they view is important out of 1500 search terms, for me to make my decision what they actually want and need, because I don't think these are relevant anyway.

THE COURT: You had 50, right? You were proposing 50?

MR. SAVITSKY: We proposed exchanging lists of 50,
that's correct.

THE COURT: Did you give them a list of 50?

MR. SAVITSKY: We did not give them a list of 50.

THE COURT: With all due respect, Mr. Savitsky, I think you're arguing from something that doesn't have a very sturdy foundation.

Ms. Conroy, do you want to be heard?

MS. CONROY: Not today, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So as far as I'm concerned, the order that I issued before the break stands. The order is that the King parties will hire a third-party vendor and the vendor will search for and produce responsive non-privileged documents based upon the Wang parties' proposed search terms, and I will give you to the following Monday, which is April 1st. To do so — that includes Raymond King — I suggest you all submit a 502(d) order if you're worried about any privileged documents being produced as part of that production.

If, after the vendor has been hired and some search has been undertaken you determine there is some issue of burden here, then you must have a meet and confer with Ms. Conroy and Mr. Kelly to discuss it. And they will be required to be reasonable in addressing whatever that may be, which is hypothetical, so it may or may not be as burdensome as you think.

Just because you say there's a thousand search terms doesn't by definition mean it will be burdensome. You will only be able to know whether it is burdensome after the vendor can tell you why it is burdensome, in my opinion. Until then you're not going to know. And because nothing has been done on this front and you have not been proactive in this regard, and I'm not convinced that the meet and confers that were had on this subject flesh this out in a meaningful way, this is

effectively the sanction that you are imposed, both the time frame and the cost incurred. I'm not otherwise beyond that going to impose some separate sanction which they are also seeking at this time. So that application is denied.

MS. CONROY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Moving on to request number three, which I will I say begins on page 4 and continues with all of these requests that I don't know if they're given as examples or we need to go through them seriatim.

Ms. Conroy, how are we proceeding? These are examples of things we asked for, here are their objections, we think we should get them. Are we going through them one at a time?

MS. CONROY: We could you go through it however you like, your Honor. Honestly, if it's more conducive to the Court, you have our letter, you have their letter. If the Court wants to make a ruling, I am happy to stand by whatever ruling. If the Court wants to hear from the parties as to why with regard to each category, we're happy to do that, too. Honestly at this point I think everyone here can obviously know your frustration, and rightfully so, and at this point I'm open to do whatever.

THE COURT: What do you want, Mr. Savitsky, one at a time, I hear from each side?

MR. SAVITSKY: Yes, your Honor. I think these are the outstanding points.

THE COURT: Should we order dinner now or later? Won't this take hours?

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, if going through them is burdensome, it's even more so — it's even more so sifting through 19 years of documents. They go back without restrictions 1997 they want us to be looking through and collecting this stuff. We're on a tight schedule, and just like the thousand terms that we got, these terms that she's asking — Ms. Conroy is asking us to go through we also got last month; only 30 days. Nine months of discovery and we get hit with over 100 document requests that are broad that require significant thought about whether or not we're legally required to respond to them in a week. So I understand your Honor's —

THE COURT: What do you mean in a week?

MR. SAVITSKY: We have to respond to the Wang search terms within a week and there will be ESI --

THE COURT: No, these are document requests that were served longer ago than a week, they were served in February.

MR. SAVITSKY: Mid February.

THE COURT: You choose not to respond to some of them, invoking burden, overbreadth, privilege, whatever. You met and conferred, you couldn't work it out. They're effectively making a motion to compel. But in this Court, in order to avoid the delays and formalities of such motions, we deal with them more informally, as you know, in these sorts discovery

hearings where the courts make rulings to move things forward.

So let's go through them quickly. Request 59, funds received by the King defendants from the sale of Appel inventory artwork. That's overly broad and previously produced. The Wangs say that it's reasonable and relevant to their claims.

When you say funds received by the King defendants from the sale of the Appel inventory, what documents are you looking for? What does that mean you want?

MS. CONROY: Literally what we are looking for, your Honor, is similar to the documents they were looking for from us, meaning any bank statements or documents that identify the source of how any fund that they received and from whom, relating to any sale of artwork on the Appel inventory. That's it.

THE COURT: From 1997 to the present?

MS. CONROY: I don't think that there were sales back then, but yes, that's the relevant time period.

THE COURT: So why is that overly broad?

MR. ISRAEL: It's not. We don't have any documents. We checked. We don't have any documents.

THE COURT: So then why is it on the list? It doesn't say I don't have any documents. I'm told your objection was overly broad and previously produced, not that there were not documents.

MR. ISRAEL: I spoke to counsel on the phone myself and told her that these are pro forma objections that we put there in there. We went through each one of those things.

THE COURT: Let me pause there. Pro forma objections are not appropriate. You don't just put in objections.

MR. ISRAEL: No, no, no, reserving rights, that's all we're doing with some of that language. And we discussed each of these points, and the fact is we don't have any documents.

THE COURT: You have no documents that reflect any money that your clients received from the sale of any artwork on the Appel inventory, is that what you're representing?

MR. ISRAEL: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, then that's that.

MS. CONROY: Your Honor, can you ask them if they searched for the documents?

THE COURT: I mean I'm not here to conduct a deposition.

MS. CONROY: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: You can ask Mrs. King at her deposition, you can ask Mr. King at his deposition, you can ask anyone you want those sorts of questions. I'm not going to cross-examine Mr. Israel, who is not under oath, who is a lawyer who has certain obligations as a lawyer to ensure, in responding to document requests, that there's an accurate response. If there isn't, there's all sorts of trouble that will flow from that,

to say the least. So I'm not here to get behind his answer. That's not my job. What do you mean? Will I ask him if he searched? What does that mean? Why would I assume that he didn't search? What does that mean?

MS. CONROY: I can tell you exactly what it means, your Honor, and I will use an example from one of the lists from the next request. If you see in my next request it is for communications concerning, and there's a number of names listed there, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. CONROY: Those are individuals that we have reason to believe artwork was sold to. On our meet and confer we discussed this. On our meet and confer it was represented that their clients do not have communications with these people.

When I went back further and asked for confirmation that they searched for these people's names or communications, I was told no. So their representations to me were based solely on talking to their client and their client saying yeah, I don't have any.

THE COURT: Let me ask, these five names in request 40 through 45, are they have search terms?

MS. CONROY: Yes.

THE COURT: So you will get --

MS. CONROY: We'll get them. Fair enough.

THE COURT: You will get answer then.

MS. CONROY: Fair enough. But going back to bank statements, I understand if the representation — that's what I meant by that, which is was the collection done of bank statements or the relevant documents that would show that to show that there in fact are no such documents.

THE COURT: Well, I mean you're now asking me to ask a lawyer how a lawyer conducts their legal work in representing a client to determine what answers to document requests should be, and I'm frankly somewhat skittish about going down that road with Mr. Israel or any lawyer, for that matter.

If a lawyer makes a representation to a judge in court as an officer of the court that there are no documents, I accept that representation. I don't feel that I need to drill down past that. If you think that is somehow an inaccurate representation and you have some factual basis for articulating it, then you can tell me or you can tell Mr. Israel offline why he made a representation that you think is inaccurate, and maybe he wants to cure that misrepresentation because you have documents you're going to show him that there are inconsistent to what he said to the Court or whatever.

MS. CONROY: Okay.

THE COURT: But I'm not here to ask Mr. Israel or you or any lawyer in any case, frankly, why their answer is what it is. I don't think that's a question a judge, frankly, should be asking lawyers in the first instance. I have to trust

lawyers to make representations. You're officers of the Court just as much as you are advocates for your client.

So if a lawyer says "Judge, we have no documents," it's not for me to say: Why do you not have documents? How do you know that's the right answer? Who did you talk to and what did you do? I used to take a lot of depositions back when I was a lawyer, and I loved taking them because it was the whole funnel method of taking depositions where you ask every possible question. I could do that with lawyers, too, but I don't think that we should spend our time doing that.

MS. CONROY: Fair enough, your Honor.

THE COURT: So we'll skip down to request 46, 49, 62, that's the second bullet point on page 5. Artwork on the Appel inventory that is in Asia, including when and how they were transferred, and any declarations, customs reports, or required documentation, and any taxes paid for such sales.

MR. ISRAEL: We don't have any documents there either, your Honor.

THE COURT: You have no documents related to artwork on the Appel inventory that is in Asia?

MR. ISRAEL: That is right.

MS. CONROY: Okay, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have evidence to suggest otherwise other than you're suspicious of the answer?

MS. CONROY: We have evidence that -- I mean this is

where we get into it. In our action we have evidence that she had in fact sold — that Mrs. King had in fact sold or the defendants have sold certain artwork that is on the Appel inventory.

THE COURT: You have documents related to that yourself?

MR. KELLY: Yes, your Honor. They were sold at public auctions in China. There are auction catalogs that show the art. So the premise of our case, largely, is that these restrained artworks were illegally sold by the defendants in China. And if the representation is that there's no documents, we have to --

THE COURT: But the way, you both could be telling me the truth. What you're telling me could be absolutely true, and for all I know, Mr. Israel has no knowledge of what you are representing to me because his clients have never told him that. Right? That could be true.

MR. KELLY: Yes.

THE COURT: I don't know. At this point the purpose is to get to the truth. The whole discovery process is to assist in the process. That's what we're doing here, right?

So if you have a document or documents that relate to sales of Appel artwork in China, which I would assume at some point you're going to utilize in the litigation, either in questioning witnesses, at depositions or in motion practice or

at trial, and I also would think it would be responsive to some of their document requests themselves. This is not going to be a state secret, this is going to be produced. And then you can edify Mr. Israel about why his answer couldn't be accurate because you in fact have documents yourselves. And he may say this is the first I'm seeing these documents or whatever. And he may then go back to his clients and say we're actually in some trouble here I didn't even know about. I don't know. But I wouldn't play hide the ball until the end of the game because it doesn't necessarily serve your interest as well as you think it might. That would be what I would say in that regard. If you really want to move this forward, it may well be that you are dumbfounded by Mr. Israel's response to that question, but his answer may be completely accurate based on what he has and what his clients may or may not have given him.

By the way, I think this is all is going to change a lot in the next week if in fact the vendor ferrets out documents that may be responsive here to a lot of the bullet pointed requests. So it's somewhat premature to go through this, but if the answer at the moment is there are none responsive, that is their answer at the moment, they have a duty to supplement. So if there are documents that are identified that are not privileged through this electronic search process, then so be it. Okay?

MS. CONROY: Sure.

THE COURT: All right. Now we're up to 50, 51 and 53, the source of funds related to funding any estate litigation.

Before we get to any of that, I don't understand why you need that.

MS. CONROY: We dropped that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Because I would probably sustain any objection to that one.

MS. CONROY: We dropped that, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, it's in your letter.

MS. CONROY: No, that was the request. So you see the Wang-suggested compromise, we dropped that. It was solely relating to the real estate.

THE COURT: So the issue we need to address now is documents demonstrating the source of funds, including bank statements related to the real estate to the time period after the Kings initiated their bankruptcy. That's still in play?

MS. CONROY: Yes.

THE COURT: What is that relevant for?

MS. CONROY: Well, it's our position, your Honor, that we think some of the funds relating to these wrongful artworks in fact funded the purchase of these apartments. So that's why we're asking for two people that just filed for bankruptcy came out and then bought a \$6 million home, it begs the question.

So we were looking -- that's why we were asking for the source of funds. And the idea that it's not relevant is

actually I think belied by earlier discovery in this case, to the extent the that plaintiffs were seeking that very same information from us, both parties are alleging the same thing. We produced it, they haven't.

THE COURT: Wait. I'm not sure I understand the flip side of that. What did you produce on behalf of Mr. Wang that is analogous to this?

MS. CONROY: They asked for documents relating to -funds relating to certain real estate, and we produced those.

THE COURT: That he purchased, you mean?

MS. CONROY: Yes.

THE COURT: So Mr. Savitsky or Mr. Israel, what's your response to the modified version of these requests?

MR. SAVITSKY: Number one, these transactions that they're referencing are from I think eight years ago. Our clients had represented to us they just don't have documents from eight years ago indicating the funds.

Number two --

THE COURT: They don't have documents?

MR. SAVITSKY: Indicating how real property was purchased eight to twelve years ago.

THE COURT: What about bank statements, isn't that obtainable?

MR. SAVITSKY: They said bank statements are only available going back six years from the bank. We know that

very well. They represented they don't have documents on how something was purchased twelve years ago, but I would add to that that the reason we were seeking the information from Andrew, from Andrew Wang and Shou-Kung Wang about the purchase of artwork is because we know they had use certain cooperations, like a corporation of Kao Limited that was used to purchase a \$6 million home, and we know that one of the straw men entities was called Style Limited.

So what we were looking for in part was the accounts that were used to purchase property, are these the same accounts that we know were used to purchase the estate sales. Because this is a self-dealing case, and are they the same, and if so, then yes, they're self dealing.

So the relevancy of our demand is very different from the relevancy of their demand, and as I said, they don't have these documents.

THE COURT: Right. I understood the point you're making about your discovery requests, but I also understand why the defendants are seeking information from your clients about how they were able to afford expensive apartments right after they were in bankruptcy if not for potentially, they are alleging, the sale of certain artwork. That's what they're saying, and your client's position is: It's too long ago, we don't have any documents. That's your client's position —

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- based on your assessment as their lawyers, if I could phrase it that way to start down the path Mr. Conroy would like me to without going full bore down that path.

MR. SAVITSKY: When they were discharged in the face of the Wangs' filed claim for I think \$28 million, which has now been discharged, even though that's what they're bringing this case for, in that case, the bankruptcy trustee discharged their claims and allowed — and I forget the word, but excluded certain property from property that it was going to collect from the estate. And it wasn't in the millions of dollars. It's not so incongruent, like the Kings came out of bankruptcy with a hundred thousand dollars and it doesn't make sense. They did have funds that were exempted from their bankruptcy discharge. But like I said, that doesn't change the fact that they simply don't have records.

THE COURT: At the end of the day, if there's nothing to be produced, there's nothing to be produced.

What about the tax returns? And in particular, let me be clear, if there's any production with respect to tax returns it would be limited, it's not going to be the entire tax return, it would be I'll call it schedule -- whatever schedule it is that has the asset, not the return itself. I assume that's, frankly, all you want.

MS. CONROY: Correct, your Honor, that's all.

THE COURT: I forget the letter, schedule A, Schedule B, whatever the schedule is, that would list the assets.

MS. CONROY: Correct, we asked -- to the extent it showed the assets, that's exactly what we asked for.

THE COURT: And so what about that, Mr. Savitsky?

MR. SAVITSKY: Well, your Honor, I don't know if our clients have tax returns going back that far, but --

THE COURT: How far do they have tax returns going back? I think you're supposed to keep them six or seven years, aren't you?

MR. ISRAEL: I think so.

THE COURT: So we're at 2018 tax returns, and they should presumably have them going back to 2012 or 2011 that might be probative at least of some issues in the case. So why shouldn't the relevant schedule listing assets from those tax returns be produced?

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, because it's not probative to what their claims are in the case. So they have a claim for conversion between 1997 and 2003 of assets, claim for conversion. Then they have a RICO claim for racketeering activity, and then they have — it culminates with the probate trial in 2017 saying that they submitted a forged document and that they lied under oath when they testified, and that they defrauded their own medical expert into saying that the decedent didn't have testamentary capacity. Tax returns from

2018 are not relevant to a claim from 1997. They're not. And they're not relevant to a pattern of racketeering activity in a probate trial.

THE COURT: I thought there was just recently litigation in the surrogate's court over the fact that your client sold artwork without permission of the court, right?

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor --

THE COURT: So wouldn't that be reflected on an asset schedule from a recent tax return, potentially?

MR. SAVITSKY: No, for two reasons. One, because the sales that are brought in that action were alleged to have happened in I think 2011, the auctions, and our clients did not auction --

THE COURT: No, something more recently that divested Ms. King of her status as executor.

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, they were based off -- it did not divest her of her status as executor. She still is the preliminary executrix.

THE COURT: What was the temporary restraining order entered then in the surrogate's court?

MR. SAVITSKY: That was in 2003.

THE COURT: I'm talking about one in this year that was sent to the Court as an exhibit. What does that represent? What was she restrained from doing?

MR. SAVITSKY: Performing preliminary executrix

actions other than prosecuting this RICO case.

THE COURT: Why was that entered by the surrogate's court?

MR. SAVITSKY: Because they claim in 2010, I think,
Mrs. King sold — or 2011, possibly the latest would be 2012,
sold artwork in violation of the TRO before she became the
preliminary executrix. So that has to do with things that
happened long, long ago, they're just not relevant to claims
here, and that's being litigated in a removal proceeding in the
surrogate's court; not that there's a legal claim there. Their
legal claims here are — there's no relevancy tied to —

THE COURT: I will cut you off because otherwise we'll be here forever.

Ms. Conroy or Mr. Kelly, why should you get these schedules?

MS. CONROY: I will let Mr. Kelly speak to the bankruptcy and the schedules. I would say briefly, your Honor, with regards to whether or not they don't have them within a certain time frame, I will say that our allegations are a pattern up through the current day. As the surrogate's court — and we gave you the decision, and the surrogate's court judge goes through the allegations with regard to those sales are thought to be and alleged to be ongoing. So we do think that, as to the representation that this all about 2010 and 2012, that is actually not right. We're alleging this is a

pattern and practice that is continuing to this day.

THE COURT: What is a pattern and practice?

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS}}$. CONROY: As to divesting artwork from the Appel inventory.

THE COURT: How does that go to the claims and defenses in your case?

MS. CONROY: Number one, it goes to claims and defenses because the Appel inventory is the disputed artwork that belongs to the estate. So to the extent there is a pattern here of representing to the estate we sell art in possession of things and we're not getting rid of it, when in fact in secret they are, goes directly to the pattern of what we are alleging to wrongfully sell the artwork.

THE COURT: What is the asset inventory on a tax return going to do to shed light on that?

MS. CONROY: I would have to see it, but my thought was, your Honor, to the extent that they're claiming on -- and I will put them together because the next request is the same one, in essence, because all those companies are King controlled companies. The reason why we want to see the assets is for this very -- if they're listing as part of their estate or in their ownership artwork that then is being sold, or we can show was sold, then I think it's clear who sold it, right, if it's in their possession that they're claiming, but I will let Mr. Kelly go on, if he may.

MR. KELLY: May I add one thing to that?

Putting aside that we disagree with the characterization of our claims, we have allegations of illegal sales as recently as December 2018. To the extent that they have claimed that a lot of this art belongs to or is owned by these subsidiary entities that they control, if those entities are filing tax returns showing income of \$5 million and their assets are these art works, we think that would be relevant to determining when sales happened, if sales happened. And then if there are —— I don't know if there are a list of assets that they're claiming, that could also be relevant, but I think the point of seeing if there's income passed through the entities is directly on point with our claims.

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, their claim is for conversion of these artworks back in 1998, 1999 and 2000.

THE COURT: It's not so limited. You heard what Mr. Kelly said and I read their pleadings. It's not as limited as what you're saying.

MR. SAVITSKY: It's not, your Honor, but a predicate act requires renewed injury to the entity that's claiming it. So to say it's part of a pattern, it's not really. It's post judgment — they're doing two things, they're looking for post-judgment discovery on a conversion claim, and number two, they are seeking to prosecute in this Court a TRO claim or removal proceeding that is already pending in the surrogate's

court.

For him to say oh, we think they are reselling the artwork after the fact and we're entitled to that information, it's not that clear, because a predicate act required an actual injury at the time of the conduct. They cannot show that they're being injured to their business or property. I think it's a legal point that does require briefing if we go down this road, but it's not the case what we'll get 15 years or 17 years of tax returns.

THE COURT: What's the legal point that requires briefing?

MR. SAVITSKY: Whether or not this is in any way relevant to their claim, whether a later sale is a new predicate act on which they're allowed to conduct discovery.

THE COURT: We're not litigating the merits of the claim, we're talking about whether discovery is relevant to the claims and defenses in a lawsuit. That's what we're talking about.

MR. SAVITSKY: Exactly, your Honor.

THE COURT: And discovery and the concept of relevance generally in discovery is still quite broad.

MR. SAVITSKY: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: So if your clients are listing as an asset a particular piece of art, let's say, and that's a piece of art that's in controversy between the parties, then that is, I

would say, of relevance to the litigation. Of what relevance and what ramification it has for the claims and defenses is not something that gets adjudicated when you're deciding whether something should or shouldn't be produced as discovery.

MR. SAVITSKY: I do know that, your Honor, as you pointed out earlier — maybe it was in our first meeting that the law changed within the past two years on what the scope of document demands were. And it's not just the subject matter of the transactions, it's the claims or defenses. And what we are arguing is that these sales or the possession of artwork that they're claiming was taken all the way back in 2003 and which our clients agreed that they had but they contest it's not a conversion, to dig into their personal finances is post-judgment —

THE COURT: Let's be clear, we're not digging into personal finances, we're producing schedules from tax returns. And let's be clear, you keep trying to describe their case in the narrowest way possible, which is obviously, as an advocate, a strategy, but that doesn't fly in the context of a discovery discussion. Their claims are broader than what you're saying.

My ruling is that the assets listed on tax returns, and nothing beyond the schedule, is to be produced. And it should go back to the year 2007.

MS. CONROY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's my ruling. If you don't like it,

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go to Judge Keenan. We have a process. That's how this works. We're not going to have briefing. This is a simple: I make my call. If you don't like it, you can go to another judge who is above me in the pecking order.

MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, the bankruptcy, Chapter VII bankruptcy commenced in 2008, not 2007. I'm just trying to figure out, going back 2007, if it's --

THE COURT: Fine, 2008.

MS. CONROY: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now what's the difference between what we just dealt with, and you started to blur together the next category?

MS. CONROY: It's the exact same thing, your Honor, it's these entities are King-controlled companies.

THE COURT: You mean they're the tax returns of the company as opposed to the individual tax returns?

MS. CONROY: Correct.

THE COURT: Same ruling.

MS. CONROY: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you don't like the ruling,

Mr. Savitsky, you have remedies.

MS. CONROY: And in the interest of time, the last two categories relating to documents requested from Ms. King, we're putting those -- we're not going to argue about those, your Honor, especially in light of some earlier comments you made

regarding the documents being available in another public forum. So we don't need to argue about that, that's where we --

THE COURT: So we're done with request number three.

MS. CONROY: We're done with everything for our

6 requests.

THE COURT: There are two more requests in our letter on the last page. The next one is that you don't believe it's appropriate that the King parties' depositions be set earlier than two weeks after the King parties finalize their document requests. And you simply seek the Court's assent to this minimal prerequisite. So you want me to rule that any depositions of the King parties shouldn't be held in until two weeks after their finalization of their production. What does that mean, for goodness sake, in the context of all that we have just discussed?

Here's what I would say: It is March 25. You have between March 25 and May 8, if you choose to, to depose them. Work it out.

MS. CONROY: Understood.

THE COURT: You pick a date. You want to pick May 5th because it's the closest to the end? But given their health issues and the like, you need to lock in dates with counsel and people need to protect dates for these depositions sometime between March 25 and May 8.

And we talked about this the last time. My law clerk was reminding me during the break that I had said to you somewhat flippantly: This is isn't hopscotch, this is litigation in federal court, you have to comply with schedules. So you have been on notice for a long time that these depositions, if they're going to take place, have to take place between now and May 8.

So I'm not going to assent to this minimal prerequisite. I will tell you you will take your deposition anytime between now and May 8. If you want to wait until after the electronic discovery production, as I'm sure you will, and that's in the next week anyway, you will end up taking these depositions in the last week of April or the first week of May anyway. That's what that means.

So I'm not assenting or putting my imprimatur on anything in that regard because lawyers should just work out deposition schedules. One thing judges don't like to be is a deposition scheduler. That is not something that I really think is in the handbook of how to be a magistrate judge. I do it sometimes, but it's frankly annoying because you shouldn't have a judge control your schedule, you should control your own schedule. So I'm not doing that.

Then the last one is the last paragraph on that page, which is the Wang parties request that Kenneth King and Raymond King be ordered to produce documents responding to the

long-outstanding subpoenas, to the extent such documents are not already subject to production in the Wang action, and that the Court issue an order barring the King parties from serving any subpoena on Mr. Wang's wife or son.

Do you want to be heard on A and B?

MS. CONROY: Sure. A I think is taken care of, given the ESI, so I don't think had that's an issue, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. CONROY: And then we can talk about the next one. Quite honestly, there was a request for the first time I think last week asking us if we would accept subpoenas for Mr. Andrew Wang's 17-year-old son and his wife, and again for the very first time. So the reason why this is even here is because there was a condition that is kind of mooted now, but just with regard to these subpoenas, they haven't been served, the deadline is passed, so I don't really think it's an issue, to be honest with you.

THE COURT: The document discovery deadline was

March 22nd and no subpoena for them to produce documents was
served?

MS. CONROY: No.

THE COURT: How is it an issue then?

MS. CONROY: It's not. I don't think this is an

24 issue.

THE COURT: Well, it's about to be because

Mr. Savitsky is standing up, unless he's going to tell me it's not an issue.

MR. SAVITSKY: My understanding, your Honor, is third-party production is April, it was a month after the party document production.

THE COURT: What's your basis for that?

MR. SAVITSKY: My memory of the last conference. I can look through --

THE COURT: I think we talked about this, and I think I specifically said, making Ms. Conroy somewhat unhappy,

March 15 means that's the party document deadline but then we'll have more time, and I said no.

MS. CONROY: Yes.

THE COURT: Isn't that right?

MS. CONROY: Yes, you did.

THE COURT: With all respect, unless my memory and Ms. Conroy's memory are wrong, and we can look at the transcript, but document discovery in this case over as of March 22nd. That was Friday. So you're done.

MR. SAVITSKY: My memory was what you said originally, happened, but Mr. Kelly continued and asked again about the point and you said April 15. I could be wrong, but it's whatever is in the transcript.

THE COURT: Why do you want documents from a 17-year-old?

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1 MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor --THE COURT: Other than harassment? 2 3 MR. SAVITSKY: Harassment, your Honor? Our clients 4 brought a case on behalf of the estate, our client, an 5 85-year-old --6 THE COURT: Mr. Savitsky, why do you want documents 7 from a 17 year old. That's my question. Not anything else but that question. 8 9 What does Mr. Andrew Wang's 17-year-old son have that 10 would be germane to this case? 11 MR. SAVITSKY: Knowledge of the artwork that Andrew 12 owns. And I can tell you why. 13 THE COURT: As a minor? 14 MS. CONROY: Yes, exactly. Because of that Shou-Jung 15 Wang Irrevocable Trust, of which he is a beneficiary, and which was redacted by someone, because it's a two-page trust document 16 17 that leaves an inheritance to a minor, yet with no assets in his schedule. 18 19 THE COURT: We have been through that. 20 MR. SAVITSKY: We have. And the person who has that 21 knowledge is Minyan (ph) Wang, because he is the ultimate 22 beneficiary. Andrew Wang is a famous, famous, famous art 23 collector in China, and in New York he's not famous. He's no 24 one. But he has --

THE COURT: I'm cutting you off.

In any event, my ruling is, consistent with what I think I said previously, that any document discovery -- my ruling was March 15, Judge Keenan extended it to March 22nd. It is now March 25th. You may not, without the permission of the Court, serve any third-party subpoenas to the 17-year-old son, the wife, or anyone else, because document discovery, both party document discovery and third-party document discovery, has concluded.

MR. SAVITSKY: This goes to -- we want to depose Andrew's wife and Minyan Wang.

THE COURT: Did I say anything about depositions?

MR. SAVITSKY: No, your Honor, but this is -- this was what we were seeking from those individuals.

THE COURT: That is what you were -- what does that mean? You were seeking what?

MR. SAVITSKY: We were seeking documents, and I understand that you have ruled on that consistent with your prior order. I get that.

We're also seeking for them to be deposed, and

Ms. Conroy has told us that she won't do that, that doesn't

work for them, to have Andrew's son deposed because he's 17

years old. And I asked her, do you have a case for that -
like I asked for every single one of these points, do you have
a case for that, and we have not gotten a case or any

authority.

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               THE COURT: Is there anything in the letters, either
      yours or Ms. Conroy's, about deposing the wife or the son?
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               MR. SAVITSKY: To the extent that -- it's not in this
 4
      letter, no, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: It's not in her letter. Is it in your
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      letter?
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               MR. SAVITSKY: No.
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               THE COURT: So is it before me?
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               MR. SAVITSKY:
                              No.
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               THE COURT: Correct. Guess what? I'm not ruling on
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      it today.
               MR. SAVITSKY: Understood.
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13
               THE COURT: If you have a further meet and confer, you
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      send a notice of deposition to her, she says we're not
15
     producing them, you say why, she gives you her answer, you say
16
      give me authority, she either does or doesn't. Then you write
17
     me a letter and then you say we want to depose these two
      people, here's our authority, legal and otherwise, why we
18
19
      should. I will get her response, then I will rule. That's how
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      it works.
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               MR. SAVITSKY: It's in the letter, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Which letter?
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               MR. SAVITSKY: Ms. Conroy's.
24
               THE COURT: Where?
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               MR. SAVITSKY: It says documents and deposition
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testimony on behalf of Andrew Wang's wife and his 17-year-old son.

THE COURT: Where?

MR. SAVITSKY: It's in the last paragraph beginning with the sentence -- so they asked for --

THE COURT: Which sentence are you talking about?

MR. SAVITSKY: It's the sentence that begins in the middle of the paragraph. Ms. Conroy knows because she wrote this, because it's in the paragraph that is in response, the King parties' counsel stated they would only produce responsive documents, so on and so forth, next line down, on behalf of Andrew Wang's wife and son for — they seek — we're seeking documents and deposition testimony on behalf of Andrew's wife

Then at the bottom of their letter, point two, the Wangs are requesting the Court to issue an order that we can't serve any subpoena, including for deposition testimony. So it is in the letter, your Honor. I stand corrected.

and his 17-year-old son, documents and depositions.

THE COURT: And you responded to it, of course, in your letter.

MR. SAVITSKY: We submitted -- I did not read her letter before -- there's been no response to the letters.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. CONROY: Your Honor, we can reserve the deposition argument for later.

THE COURT: We're definitely reserving it because the issue is not fully joined. If you have an argument why it's anything other than harassment, Mr. Savitsky, I would be interesting in hearing it. I would be interested in understanding why Mr. Andrew Wang can't answer all the questions you would have for his son. You seem to think that his son has unique knowledge that his father doesn't have. I would like you to articulate for me — not now at the two-hour mark of this conference when the issue is not joined, but at some future conference that we'll be fortunate enough to reconvene and hold together. Not today.

So I think we're done with your letter.

MS. CONROY: We're done, your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: What else is in your letter that we haven't touched on?

MR. SAVITSKY: It's not referenced.

THE COURT: If it's not in your letter, then I'm not sure I want to hear it. Why don't lawyers answer questions that are asked? My question was: What's in your letter that we haven't responded to or need to address today? Is there anything? Maybe there is. I don't know. There was a lot of overlap here. Is there anything independent of what we have gone through today in your letter, Mr. Savitsky, that requires the Court to rule today? That's my question, not something that's not in the letter that you want to raise. We'll get to

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1 that. 2 MR. SAVITSKY: No, nothing in our letter. 3 THE COURT: Great. 4 MR. SAVITSKY: Just --5 THE COURT: Just? MR. SAVITSKY: Well, then I had a clarification 6 7 question, but I'm going over what you asked me. Sorry. THE COURT: Okay. So as I always ask, although I do 8 9 it at my own peril, is there anything else you want to raise 10 beyond what was in the correspondence today? Sounds like there is. You can tell me what it is and then I will decide whether 11 12 or not I want to deal with it or not, depending on what it is. 13 MR. SAVITSKY: Your Honor, it just that there's been 14 issues that we received -- there's been issues that have come 15 up since Friday based off of production that has happened, and I'm asking for a clarification, if you're willing. 16 17 We received I think 15,000 pages or something along those lines in production on Friday at 8:00, and from that 18 production we have new questions that we didn't anticipate 19 20 before that production came about. 21 THE COURT: What does that mean you have new 22 questions?

MR. SAVITSKY: There are things that we would investigate that we couldn't have known about prior to the production that was just made.

THE COURT: Investigate to your heart's content.

MR. SAVITSKY: Unfortunately there's an email address for Andrew's entity which displayed these self-dealt paintings, I will call them, in 2009 called baowutang@yahoo.com, and we did not know this email account existed. And we asked Andrew to search his email accounts for certain documents related to the Capital Museum exhibition.

And what we received on the 25th was I believe an email that had Bao Wu Tang CC'd to it on behalf of Andrew Wang, so one email for this account, and it was not represented that this email account was searched by the other parties. And to us, it's probably one of the most important email accounts because Bao Wu Tang is a defendant in this action, your Honor, and Bao Wu Tang -- we have one email with Bao Wu Tang where I believe it's just a CC.

THE COURT: Well, before you go further, have you had any discussions with counsel about this?

MR. SAVITSKY: I like I said, we got 14, 13,000 pages.

I was just going over this very recently.

THE COURT: So the answer to my question is?

MR. SAVITSKY: No.

THE COURT: So judges don't like exploring issues before parties have discussed them themselves, especially this sort of thing. So why don't you talk to Ms. Conroy and Mr. Kelly about your concerns that there's some email address

that presumably should have been identified earlier so that there should have been some potential investigation or production related to it, and see where that takes you. And depending where that takes you, then you will take your chances with me if it doesn't work out with that.

MR. SAVITSKY: Understood. I will state that I will do the same thing for my second point which related to a corporation. Same thing, we'll meet and confer, and then --

THE COURT: Let me also be clear that one consideration is I assume you're going to be deposing Andrew Wang.

MR. SAVITSKY: Yes.

THE COURT: So you can explore some of these issues in that deposition. And in exploring them in the deposition, it may result in a request for production post deposition if certain things are identified by Andrew during the course of the deposition which might make your argument stronger as to why it should be produced. So don't be premature necessarily pursuing this issue, you may want to develop the record as fully as possible before you seek any remedy from the Court, and only after you have explored what that may entail from the other side. Are you with me?

MR. SAVITSKY: I am absolutely, your Honor, thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Conroy and Mr. Kelly, anything else
today?

MS. CONROY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Israel, I trust you are feeling a little better?

MR. ISRAEL: Yes, a little bit better, thank you.

THE COURT: I'm glad to hear that. And as I said the last time, and I hope this doesn't affect litigation going forward, but if you or lawyers or parties have issues, health or otherwise, that are somehow going to impede what the Court is otherwise imposing, I need to know. I want to be as accommodating as I can, but balance that with the strictness of trying to stick to a schedule, which is frankly my responsibility.

And you all can push up against it if you want, but my job, especially in a case as old as it is and with parties as old as they are, as hard as it is for all of you in the moment that you're in now, to try to get you past this moment.

You have written a letter to Judge Keenan that you have a statute of limitations argument you want to make. You will have other arguments you want to make on the merits. The case could continue to get litigated for years and years longer, and we have to figure out the most efficient way to litigate this case. And the most efficient way I know to do my job that Judge Keenan has given me in this case is hold your feet to the fire and hold these deadlines. And you might not like it, you might bridle against it, but in the end you will

be appreciative because what I have done is moved the case forward for you, and that's in both sides' interest equally.

So that's why I'm trying to be tough a bit, but I also want to be accommodating if there are reasons. I'm the first person to say it's only about money and it's only a lawsuit. That's my perspective on everything. You all are in the moment and you have clients. I have complete perspective and I'm here to be fair and objective and I have nothing at stake other than to make rulings to the best of my ability, to try to be fair and impartial, as I hope you think that I am. That's all I'm trying to do here. And I'm trying to combine that with keeping a vision of the bigger picture here.

As I beat this drum multiple times, you all need to, despite everything else you're doing, see if there's any way this can get resolved, because everyone would be the beneficiary of that. And I know the parties made an attempt many years ago and it went south in a very bad way and probably left a lot of bitterness with everyone involved, but it's not too late to revisit that, and I really think the parties should consider doing that. And at some point we'll talk more concretely about that, but for now we want to get through discovery, and we're getting close to the end.

I'm not inclined to schedule another conference at the moment but leave it to you all, if there are issues, to write to me and then we will schedule another conference in April,

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unless you think we should set a control date. But since we're
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      at the end of document discovery, unless you will have specific
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      issues that you undoubtedly expect, should set an April date?
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      You tell me. Do you want another date, a specific other date?
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      Is that useful to have?
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               MR. ISRAEL: You Honor, I don't believe it's
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      necessary. I think we could get right to the core --
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               THE COURT: If you need a conference, we'll schedule
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      one.
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               MS. CONROY: Agreed.
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               THE COURT: So we won't put a new date in now.
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      things come up, you let me know and we'll have another
13
      conference.
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               Have a good afternoon.
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               MS. CONROY: You too, your Honor.
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               MR. SAVITSKY: Thank you, Judge.
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               (Adjourned)
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